The Cabinet Organs and the New Work Herald.

INTERESTING CONFESSIONS.

APPRIORS OF THE RICHMOVD EXAMINER.

[From the Washington Union (main Cabinet organ.)]

THE NEW NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

In announcing the result of the election for printer to the Senate, we expressed the opinion that political considerations, growing out of dissatisfation with the polity of the administration, had controlled the voice of some of the democratic Senaters, who were found co-operating with whigs and abolitioniats for the defeat of the proprietor of the Union. It will scarcely be deubted that the New York Herand is the leading organ of the opposition which is arraying itself in the democratic ranks against the administration. That journal fully sustains our view as to the construction to be placed upon the result, in the following article:

The United States Senate has been laying down the law to the administration, in an act so direct and emphatic as to the administration, in an act so direct and emphatic as to the administration, in an act so direct and company operator of yesterday's precedings, and our special despatch concerning the election of printer to the Senate. Beauty Tueller, of the Senaterial majority Tueller, and the Senaterial majority and the present of the Senaterial majority and the present of the Senaterial majority and the spear at the senaterial majority and the spear at the senate of the s has only claimed to give the administration "an incependent support." The whigs and abolitionis's would naturally be opposed to a paper which gave its hearty support to a democratic administration—they would naturally sympathize with one opposed to the administration, or even one giving it only "an independent support." That the whigs and abolitionists voted against the Union to show their opposition to the administration will not be controverted, We have no consures to be upon them for so doing. The Union is opposed to the and sustains the administration certifully, in its opposite to them. When nine democratic Senator's are

will not be controverted. We have no censures to be upon them for so doing. The Union is opposed to the upon them for so doing. The Union is opposed to the and sustains the administration cordisily, in its opposition to them. When nine democratic Senators are found to them. When nine democratic Senators are found to them. When nine democratic Senators are found most in concluding that they were controlled by the same motive, to wit:—opposition to the policy of the administration.

Whilst we concede that the conclusion of the Hirakin seems to be legitimate, we are not prepared to admit that all of the Senators whose names are associated in this vote with the whigs and abolitionists were actuated by feelings of opposition to the administration. We have as little hesitation however, in saying that some of them, and those who were active in bringing about the result, were impelled by the feelings which the Erraid attributes to them. That there was a distinct understanding between the whigs and abolitionists and a few democratication, which were to cast the same vote, and, by their united strength, strike a telling blow at the administration—as clearly ascertained as it is that the Union was defeated by a cashiton between whigs, abolitionists, and a few democrats. That all of the nine democrats who thus voted understood the secret arrangement or intended, by their action, to signify their hostility to the administration, we do not be ieve. It must be admitted, however, that they have placed themselves in a position, by the company in which they are found, to give plausibility to the announcement made by the Harand. In making these remarks, we desire to be understood as avoiding an unjust imputation upon any S-nator whose vote was not intended to manifest his opposition to the administration, whilst we do not thereby signify any purpose to withhold our censures of such as have de ermined to go with the opposition. If they choose to form conditions with whigh and abolitionists they have a perfect right to do so, and t

ticle of the Herann are locked at, it will surprise the country to learn that the object is 'the reorganization of great national party upon the principles of the compromise measures." Nationality has found a strange lodgment in a coalition between compromise men, avowed abolitionists and whigs. The cattlogue will be looked at with interest by the people when they are called upon threak up the democratic party for the purpose of reorganizing under the lead of Seward, Chase, Sumner, Wade, and three or four democratic Senstors, in the great national scheme described by the Herand. Think of a great extional party now to be established upon the principles of the compromise measures, and founded by Seward, Sumner, Chase, and two democratic Senstors, all of whom were opposed to these measures, and no stof whom

cipies of the compromise measures, and founded by Seward, Sumner, Chase, and two democratic Senators, all of whom were opposed to these measures, and nost of whom now denounce them! And yet this is the character of the opposition to the administration, described by the organ of the new national party, and this is the grand object to be accomplianed by the coalition, over the first result of which the Heraldevalts.

It may be highly presumptaous in us to question the infallibility of Senators, but when we have good reason to believe that a deliberate coalition has been formed for the purpose of embarrassing the administration and dividing and breaking down the democratic party, we cannot be restrained by our respect for the senatorial office from speaking our mind. We have good reason to believe that a whig Senator polled the democratic side, and that the result was made known to a ctalition abolitionist, who furnished the abolition poll. In this way, we understand, the coalition was formed which resulted in the vote we have already announced. If all this be consistent with senatorial infallibility, then we have formed our estimate of official responsibility upon an erroneous standard. If such a coalition which should shield the guilty from the condemnation of a free press.

From the Washington Union | THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.

should shield the guilty from the condemnation of a free press.

[From the Washington Union]
THE YOTE IN THE SENATE.

It would be reasonable to suppose that the organ of the new organization professed to be gotten up "for the downfall of the administration," would possess correct information as to the names of the Senators whose votes are so highly lauded by that journal. We find the names of the Senators classified by the Herand, but we have unmistakeable reason to believe that it is wrong in one particular, and, being wrong in that one, it as ne sessarily wrong in another. The name of Governor Allen, of Rhode Island, is put down as having voted for Mr. Tucker. He voted for General Armstrong, and therefore there was either an error in the count of the vote or there is one Seasor put down for General Armstrong who voted for Mr. Tucker. This state of uncertainty as to the actual vote is a significant commentary upon the ballot system of voting.

is one Sewator put down for General Armstrong who voted for Mr. Tucker. This state of uncertainty as to the actual vote is a significant commentary upon the ballot system of voting.

Thea ticle below, from the Herand, makes an announcement as to the descrition of freesol heresies by Mesers. Seward, Chase, Summer, and Wate, which will show how worthy an organ the new national organization possesses. So long as the organ continues to develope the objects of its new party we shall prefer to me those developements to any of the distributes of its satellities.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, (Cabinet Organ.)]

THE ADMINISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

Months ago we discerned a larking disaffection in the democratic party, and foretoid the developement of an opposition to the administration in the ranks of its legitimate supporters. Unless all the indications of the hour be utterly definate, events are about to justify our prediction. The extraordinary activity and explication of the recently powerless and prostrate whig party—the angry loss is not schisms in the democracy—the demonstration of opposition in the House and in the Senate—indicate, with a artiling emphasis, a state of feeling towards the administration which no democracy—the demonstration of the powerless and in the senate indicate, with a artiling emphasis, a state of feeling towards the administration which no democratic and contemplate without apprehension. More is meant than meets the eye. It would be difficult to designate any overtact of treachery is a scatter of the present intrigue, and rank of discontent, forstell the coming storm. At one mound a very thing is quiet and proptious—at auchber over indicate ourselves on the apparent harmony be the mound in the next, and a note of exclusion is school by a while per of despondency and fear.

Be the ultimate result what it may, nobody will deny the extreme peril of the present moment. Be the continuous of support.

Be the ultimate result what it may, nobody will deny the action to a roll in which the organizatio

because of an assequal division of the spoils. But being an amonistic of came home longsther by a communitor of principle and purpose, and contemplating out; certain great objects of government concern, it is equally likely as a consequent of the contemplating of the contemplating

The issue has been made by the Cabinet organs—the censure of Forrey and the election of Tucker as printer of the Senate, have been declared acts of factions opposition to the administration, and the co-operation of the people and the discipling of party have been appealed to for the purpose of rebuking it. They may call their apprits from the vasty deep but they will come not. One run edy alone is effectual:—the re-organization of the Cabinet.

remedy alone is effectual —the re-organization of the Cabinet.

When Hunter, and Mason, and Weller are denounced as factions opponents of a demecratic administration, the people will inquire what potent reason has urged them to the course? And, if they find this charge is predicated upon opposition to the Cabinet and its organs, even the perception of official and venal flunkeyism ought to see to which side popular confidence and reliance would naturally incline.

Mr. Pierce has a great mission set before him—a great work to perform. The welfare of his party, the glory of his own nare—all demand that he should accomplish it with faithfulness and resolution. With this Cabinet failure is inevitable—with another and a better, our triumph is certain.

Affairs in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Endger.]

Washington, Dag. 17, 1853.

A very important piece of information has just reached me from England, in a shape which hardly admits of its being deabted. It is said that the mixed commission sitting in London for the adjustment of claims of the respective citizens and subjects of America and England on the governments of the two countries have had before them and allowed the claims of the Florida bon iholders on the government of the United States. These bonds, to the amount of two millions, were issued under the territorial government of Florida, and are now nearly all held by British subjects, to whom they have been transferred. It is added, by way of a jobe, I presume, that a similar transfer is contemplated of the Texas bonds; but I am not certain that the commissioners would dare "interfere with the sovereignty of that State."

General Cass will, early next week, define his position—the will exhort the democratic party to harmony and unity, and act the peacemaker, but arow his intention to vote against some of the nominations made by the President.

The quadruple treaty between England. France, Spain, and Sardinia, is not looked upon with favor here in Washington. It portends no good for this side of the Atlantic.

Political Intelligence.

SECESTARY OF STAIR OF ALABAMA — Vincent M. Berham, the present incumbent, was elected by the Legislature, Secretary of state of Alabama, on the 9th inst Mr. Berham was a Union democratic member of the Legislature, last session, from Lauder laie, and was then chosen Secretary of State by the votes of the Union party. He was also anderstood to have opposed the reorganization of the democratic party last spring. These facts give him the suppert of the entire while party now, which with the sid of a number of democratic members from North Alabama, has secured his present election.

Supreme Court--In Chambers.

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Before Hon Judge Mitchell.

Duc. 19.—In the Matter of Wm. Cahill us the Keeper of the House of Refuge.—Wm. Cahill, a lad, was brought up on habers corpus from the House of Refuge, and his discharge claimed by his mother. It appears that the youth was unruly and his mother took him to the police station to fighten him into good behavior; but the officers there not being cesirous of the guardianship of the boy, transmitted him to the House of Refuge. The auxious parent thought this was carrying the joke too far, and served a writ of habeas corpus on the Keeper of the House of Refuge. The Judge discharged the boy, who returned home with his mother.

First District Court.

Pirst District Court.

Before Judge Green.

Duc. 10.—There were ninety-three suits against various persons for violating the corporation ordinances, in encumbering the streets, &c., before Judge Green, this morning. A large number of them were tried, and judgments rendered against the defendants, for sums varying from \$6 to \$100, and the balance of them either settled or adjourned to the 38th instant, on account of the non attendance of witnesses.

Our Dirty Streets.

TO THE RDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Can you inform me whether Mr. Arcularius, the Superintendent of Streets, is interested, directly or indirectly,
in any of the contracts for cleaning the streets? Why
was one side of the Bowery cleaned, and not the other, a
few days since? Why was Cassidy's offer rejected by the
Comptroller, and the contract given to Keily? Is George
White attending to his duty impartially? ANTI MUD.

ADDITIONAL FROM CUBA.

Our Havana Correspondence

Another Curgo of Negroes—The Bargain and Bonus for Landing—Departure of Judge Clayton—Dath of Mr. Ross—Honors to his Memory—Col. Robertson in Office—Reception of the President's Message—Departure of Canolo—The HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1853.

Africanization Scheme.
The most important item connected with the proverbial faith and honor of the Castillian, we have to report, will be the landing of three hundred and eighty-five negroes be the landing of three hundred and sighty-five negroes at Point Carbas, south side of Guba, consigned to Antonio Cabel, frem a Spanish trader, and a well known cruiser, although a nameless one. The bonus was paid to the local authorities for permission to land and distribution, and the transaction took place under their immediate supervision. It is not to be presumed the new authority of the island can be in any way cognizant of the transaction, as it was supposed to have taken place under his more facile predecessor, by those who were acting in the matter, and they will save, in consequence, the proportion usually transmitted in way of gratification to the capital.

United States, by the Black Warrior, due to morrow. He has not health and nerve enough for the place, although one of the best men in the world. Having lived all highlife in the region of high billious diseases and fever and ague, he has an utter horror of yellow fever. His secretary and nephew, Charles B. Ross, died at Mrs. Rowan's Hotel Cubano, on the 10th inst., of disease contracted in New Orleans. The stranger youth received every attention that maternal kindness could give, and the best medical attendance and advice. He was just twenty-one years of age, taking his first step upon the stage of life, and found it his last; born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, where his parents now reside. His remains were placed in a mene in the burying ground, on the 11th inst., being attended by the principal Americans in Havana. The shipping in port wore their dags at half mast during the day, we have his parents now thin him is his sleep, but with the principal americans in Havana. The shipping in port wore their dags at half mast during the day, we have not with thin is his sleep, but with young sentleman in his few days in pression made by this young sentleman in his few days in pression made by this young sentleman in his few days and well as a soon be forgotten, and regret is with every mid-life sentlement to leve ma, and he has evidently broken under the indiction.

Col. Wm H. Robertson, at the earnest request of Judge Clayton, assumes again the charge of the American consultation and the special sentlement of the providence of the special sentlement of the

THE LATEST MARKET CIRCULAR.

Since the date of our last printed report of the 28th ult., the business in sugars has been limited, caused by the unfavorable advices received by the last steamers from the United States and Europe. Excepting a few lates Havana, Dec 13, 1953.

Since the date of our last printed report of the 28th ult., the business in sugars has been limited, caused by the unfavorable advices received by the last steamers from the United States and Europe. Excepting a few lots of very interior whites for which 6½ to 7 were paid, the sales consist chiefly of concurnehos and browns, within the range of our quotations, and would have been of more seguined but for the firmness of holders. We put our prices as follows:—Whites, 6½ a 9½rs.; florete pellows, 6½ a 7s.; cocurnches, 4½ a 5½rs. Grinding has commenced on a number of estates. Already small lots of rew sugars have appeared without having been offered for rale as yet. The stock in the city and the Regia ware houses it now about 69,000 boxes, of which 27,000 boxes are whites, against 28,000 boxes, of which 27,000 boxes are whites, against 28,000 boxes, in 1822, same period. Cleared during the past fortnight:—To Great Britain, 5,510 boxes; France 5,299; Spain, 3,143; United States, 2,314; Antwerp, 1900; Trieste, 1,653—In all 20 265 boxes. Molasses of new crop is arriving in small quantities; dealers as 3½ rak ang for the first cargoes, at which price there are no buyers. At Cardenas another contract has been made for delivery up to March at 3 ris for clayed and in Mataguas one dealer has sold his receipts to end of January at same price; another one at same price to the 16th of Jacuary and from 15 to 31 January at 3½ rls, also his receipts of muscovado unclasses for the whole season at 4 rls. Cleared 446 hids, for Portland, 140 do. for Halifax, and 20 do. for Savannah—in all 065 hids.

Ru has continued to be actively inquired after both for consumption and export. We quote to day 336 per pipe for colored and 340 per pipe for white. Cleared 400 pipes for New York and 347 do. for Spain.—in all 647 pipes. Copyes has met with a fair demand at former rates, asy at from \$9 75 a \$10 25 qH. for good seconds.

Excass have been in brisk demand at full prices. Cleared Groz with 160 000 dollars on board; of

rials arr. and 250 cases from the control of the co

FORMORS — 28 barrels at \$434, 600 do. at \$44, and 600 do. at \$35 per barrel.

GROSS — 29,000 bunches at \$7 per 100 bunches, and \$25 barrels, at \$3 per barrel.

SOAP — 200 bores at \$7 qtl.

Tallow Cardiss — 400 be res at \$19 qtl.

TAR — 300 barrels at \$634 per barrel,

WHATE CH.— Refined bleached — 81 barrels at 27 rls. arr.,

25 db. at 275 rls.

WHATES PARS — 1,300 reams at 454 rls. per ream.

BERLINGS — 250 boxes at 555 rls. per box.

LARD In retailing at \$18 per qtl. in keys, and \$1654 in barrels. Steet, 1,200 barrels and 1,000 kegs.

FORTLAND AND EARTERS BOARDS — 90 mills feet per Lucette, and 85 mills per "FORD" at \$25 bills of \$27.

FIRS — 110 000 feet Wilmington river scantling at 0 brards, per Saranac, at \$29, and 118 000 feet Mobils be reds and a santling, steamjaswed, at \$32 deck load, and at \$33 under deck, per Floracce.

SUGARDAY SOODE — 1,600 at 9 cals, 1,000 at 9½ reals, and 1,000 at 10 cals sock.

Molassa Hoosenap Shoons — 200 old second hand at 16 reals; 496 new city made at 31 reals.

Hoors, R. J.—15,000 short at \$45, 8,000 do. at \$50, and 2,000 long at \$60 per M.

Famours have hardly undergone any change. The last engagements for Europe were two Spanish brigs for London and Antwerp, at £3; Boston and New York, \$1 per box, and \$4 per hhd. of sugar.

Later from South America. By the bark Louise and Caroline, Capt. Raven, arrived at this port on Monday, we have files of Rio Janeiro papers up to the 24th of October. An arrival on the same day at Philadelphia brought dates to the 30th October.

We do not find in these journals any news of general

interest. We have also received files of journals from Buenos

Ayres up to the 15th October.

By the following proclamation of the Governor of the province, it would appear that tranquillity has been again restored to that distracted land:-

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PROCLAMATION.

The Governor and Uspiain General of the province of Buenos Ayres to the inhabitants of the country:

My Countrymen—The honorable legislature which you have freely elested to represent your rights has deigned to honor me by continuing to me its conditiones, that I may retain the charge of Governor and Captain-General of the province. In the provisional government which I have formerly exercised I have had an opportunity to know the immease difficulties which I must overcome. I know that it is a task much superior to my strength; but, excited by the call of my fellow citizens, I could not be indifferent to the voice of the country. If, in this elevated destiry, I have accepted the accritice of my convictions, it has been in the intimate persuasion that my countrymen are to-day animated by an ardent desire of maintaining at all hazards, peace and internal order.

Fellow citizens and inhabitants of the country—He who addresses you belongs to no party. He recognizes no enemies but the tyrants who endeaver to bring into contempt the institutions of their country—the shiefs whe attempt to despoil her, and to villify the dignity of her sons.

Fellow citizens—You may all repose—you may deliver yourselves up to your usual employments, in the firm persuasion that you will not properly the fruit of your labor, will be respected, and that you will only be called to take up arms for those little exigencies of public order, or when the land that nourishes you and gave you being is attacked. Then, and then only, shall you have the word war from your Governor and friend.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 13, 1853.

Senor Obligado addressed a similar proclamation to the army. He was elected by the representatives of the people permanent Governor, by a vote of thirty-cight out of forty deputies.

The Bourcleault Lectures.

The Hope Chapel was crowded with a fashlonable audience on Monday evening, to hear Mr. Boursicault's third lecture. The subject was "Woman: her Rights and her Wrongs." There was evidently a very great amount of ouriosity, and much was expected from the lecturer, as it was understood that he was about to announce

her Wrongs." There was evidently a very great amount of our losity, and much was expected from the lecturer, as it was understood that he was about to announce European views on this matter. At 8 o'clock Mr. Bourcicault commenced, as follows:—

I am not here to alvocate a doc trine, but to expound a simple case. Women have pleaded for a higher social condition. I do not care how they have framed that ples; I recognise only a great cause; and, right or wrong, it is one in which every man has, whos at his mother's breast, received his retaining fee. The worst enemy to this cause is the injudicious advocate who, by demanding too much, eads by obtaining nothing at all but ridicule. Mr. Burcicault then proceeded to divide women's rights into three species—her divines right, her natural right, and her constitutional right. The first he admit the tot he hall. "Natural rights," said he, "she has none; for, resolve society into its elements, and she immediately becomes a slave again. Her constitutional rights, which I should rather call privileges, depend upon the maintenance of society, and the chiralrous attitude of the man. Out of this feesing grow all those immunities exclusively belonging to women. Their moral dominion in society is immense. The simple presence of one woman in a large company of mon instantly cheeks freedom of speech, and obliges them to pick their way daintily amongst expressions. To the influence of women, wisely exerted, we we the purity of modern society—it is the fundamental principle of respectability." The lecturer then proceeded to examine how far the privileges of women could be extended without endangering the formal respect which must be accorded to her, and without which there would be disorganization in society. As a wife she has a vote, man and wife being one fiesh. "As a single wemm," said he, again, "she also has a vote; and if she has not secured even more than one she does not deserve the franchise." The supremacy of kingdoms under the reign of women, from the time of Senitamis to for some moments. The lecturer them expressed his opinion that mixed assemblies were not proper places for women to expound the doctrine, but religious assemblages of women. In which subjects appropriate for discussion and reprehension amongst women only could be introduced, might result in a beneficial institution. He also proposed to have churches for children, where the ministry of women should be specially employed. He then passed a panegyric on the female sex for their support of the Christian religion in all sountries, attributing its existence in Europe to their influence. "Battif," continued he, 'instead of sincerely tendering this ministry in a pure spirit, usgent to help a cause, she meraly desires to don a cassock or a title—to abdicate her womanhood and rank amongst men—I can only recognise an annatural craving which must entail ridicule and injury on a fair cause." Passing the other professions in review, he drew languable pictures of woman as a lawyer, as a doctor and a medical student. He remarked that they had never been inventors, but admitted their excellence in literature and the arts. All these occupations, suited to their delicacy of frame, might be fairly adopted by the childess wife and unmarried woman, but he considered that the mether and wife had plenty to do. The lesture was considered with a brilliant sketch of woman's distinguishing characteriatics, interspersed with anecdots illustratives of these verying. The entertainment was, as usual, sprinkled with anecdotes and illustrations, which were relished and frequently applieded. Mr. Bourcleault might safely have extended his lecture for another half lapur.

Marine Court.

Marine Court.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

Duc. 17.—Jenus Waddock vs. James Holbrook, Louis D. Augein, and Luther Horton.—This action was brought to recover damages against the defendants, who are government officers, for false imprisonment. The plaintiff alleges that about the 17th of November last, he was on his way to Illimois from this city: that when he arrived in Albany lee was arrested by the defendants and imprisent for its days without any cause—hence this suit for damages. The facts disclosed on the trial were as follows: During the past fall several robberies were committed in the Post Office. After a careful investigation, suspicion rested on one Patrick Ryan, who was employed as a night witchmars in the Post Office in this city. The defendant, Holbrook, who is the special agent of the Parliem Ryan to be arrested, and on searching his premises near \$6.00 was found belonging to the Post-Office. Ryan subsequently escaped from the officers. Holbrook be lieving that other parties were concerned with Ryan in the robberies, kept a close watch on the movements of Ryan's friends; they discovered that he had a brother living in Illinois, and that his wife was about migrating out there: also, that a near relative of his was residing in the same direction. A warrant was obtained against him. On the 16th of November last he left this city for Albany, on one of the river boats. On the same boat Holbrook and the other to defendants, who are United States deputy marshals, took passage. On the arrived of the boat the preson was arrested and placed in custody in a carriage with an efficer. Some twenty-five minutes after, the plaintiff and another persen were seen coming off the boat with a large truck belonging to the prisoner told him who the defendants were, and that he was in custody. The officers put the trunk on the carriage, and the plaintiff and his friend got into it, when the carriage drove to a station house. The parties were all searched—the prisoner immediately brought back to th

LIBRI, SUIT.—A suit for libel upon George Ashmun has been instituted against Charles Stearns, William Trench and D. F. Ashley. The last two are editors and publishers of the Springfield Port, and the alleged libel was contained in articles written for that paper by Mr. Stearns. These articles charged Mr. Ashmun, we believe, with obtaining money of geverament by faudulent pretences. The damages are laid in the suit at \$3.000, and the office of the Post has been attached for security.—Springfield Republicant.

Turbined States Chronic Consert.

The proposed by Josian States and Banks.

The proposed by Josian States and Bank

which various entries were made, the additional duties amounting to \$672, and the spenities to \$2,036. 30. The importations were in 1847, and the appraisal was made dunder see. 16 of the act of 1842. 16 Statutes at Large, 603] The plaintiffs, at the time of making their several entries—Cutober 12th and November 13th, 1847—addressed to the Collector the following notice, varied only on on the particular entries—Cutober 12th and November 18th, 1847—addressed to the Collector the following notice, varied only on one of the goods, we hereby protest against the seal uncreased duty, as well as penalty of 20 per cent, which we are required to pay in order to enter and obtain posses either and obtain posses either and obtain one sealer and obtained the sealer of the se

were exacted at the Custom is locues, July 17, 1852, amounting to 84,1219. The action was brought to recore reach\$500 00 of the sum, with interest. The amount is composed of these particulars:—The invoice value was advanced \$416 by the appraisers, and a duty of thirty percent exacted thereon, \$154.20 and interest of the control of the cont